(LIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2700.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1798.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June* 25.

THE anxiety of the Porte on account of the French Toulon expedition, and its deſtination, increaſes daily. We are alarmed for Egypt, the treaſures of Mecca, and even the tomb of the prophet.

There is a report here, of an agreement between the knights of Malta and the French; and ſhould the latter obtain poſſeſſion of that iſland, the acquiſition will not be viewed with indifference by the Porte, as it would much rather ſee that important fortreſs in the hands of a feeble order, than in thoſe of a powerful and formidable nation.

Both in the Morea, and in the iſlands of the Archipelago, a great number of Greeks have been arreſted, ſuſpected of entertaining revolutionary principles, and ſeveral have already been ſtrangled.

To-day, in conſequence of a very rigid firman, 200 coffee-houſes were ſuddenly ſurrounded with ſoldiers, and all perſons found in them arreſted. Some were ſoon after ſet at liberty, and others impriſoned, of whom ſome have already been drowned or ſtrangled. Theſe had uſed expreſſions in favour of liberty, and a change of the Turkiſh government, praiſed the conduct of Paſwan Oglu, and declared their wiſh that the great general of the preſent age (Buonaparte) who had revolutionized ſo many countries, would ſoon arrive at Conſtantinople, and effect a ſimilar change there.

VIENNA, *July* 7.

A few days ſince a courier was diſpatched to count Cobentzel, with the ultimatum of his Imperial majeſty, relative to ſome infractions of the treaty of Campo Formio, and the French innovations in Italy and Switzerland. Count Cobentzel has orders, ſhould this ultimatum not be excepted at Selz, to return immediately to Vienna; where many perſons expect him back very ſoon.

The preparations for war are ſtill continued here with great activity.

July 25.

The Court Gazette, of this day, announces the conferring of the order of the golden fleece on count Cobentzel, the honours beſtowed on baron Degelmann, and the death of marſhal Clairfait, who died on the 21ſt inſtant, at the age of ſixty-five.

The ſame Gazette likewiſe contains the following article relative to Paſwan Oglu:

"A report has been received from Widdin, that the rebel leader Paſwan Oglu had on the 5th inſtant, been murdered by the inſurgents he commanded, who had ſent his head, together with offers of capitulation, to the captain Pacha. Later accounts, however, ſtate the circumſtances which gave riſe to this report to have been as follows: Paſwan Oglu ſent eight of his partiſans, in whom he could place entire confidence, with the head of a malefactor, which they were to pretend was his head, in order to divert the attention of the Turks, and throw them off their guard, while he made a vigorous ſally on the following night.—The ſtratagem, however, was detected, and the eight meſſengers beheaded; the bombardment of the city and fortreſs, which had been intermitted, reſumed with increaſed fury, and the projected attack of the rebels for that time fruſtrated.

"It is likewiſe confirmed, that on the 30th ult. a general aſſault was made on the town by the troops of the grand ſignior, who were repulſed with great ſlaughter by Paſwan Oglu. The number of killed and wounded on both ſides, was not leſs than 10,000 men."

VENICE, *July* 16.

Accounts ſay the French fleet was directing its courſe towards Greece, and ſteering for Salonica.

The French are marching in great force into the eccleſiaſtical ſtate; it is ſuppoſed, to obſerve the motions of the Neapolitan army: they have alſo placed a ſtrong garriſon in the city of Genoa.

NAPLES, *June* 20.

The preparations of war are revived here with redoubled activity. All perſons who are young enough and able, even the clergy not excepted, are required to take up arms to maintain internal tranquillity, while the regular troops march to the frontiers.

The anſwer which the couriers, lately diſpatched to Paris, ſhall bring back, will be deciſive. The new demands made by the French envoy, Garat, are

1ſt. That the Neapolitan government ſhall cede the haven of Meſſina, in Sicily, to the French.

2d. That all perſons who have been confined on account of their political opinions, ſhall be ſet at liberty.

3d. A prohibition of all Britiſh commodities, and the exclusion of all Britiſh ſhips of war, and merchant ſhips, from all the harbours of the two Sicilies.

The king of Naples has anſwered that he cannot comply with theſe demands.

The Britiſh fleet appeared on the 16th inſt. off this port. It conſiſts of 14 ſhips of the line, ſix frigates, and eight or ten corvettes and brigs. It directed its courſe towards Malta, but muſt learn on its way the taking of that iſland, for the ſuccour of which it will arrive too late: Admiral Nelſon may reach Malta on the 12th. As Buonaparte has ſet forward his convoy, with a few ſhips of war, which he muſt endeavour to prevent the Britiſh from purſuing, it is poſſible that we may ſoon hear of an engagement, which Buonaparte would have wiſhed to have avoided before he had taken Malta, but which he may, perhaps, now venture, as he is no longer encumbered with his heavy convoy.

STRASBURG, *July* 26.

Within theſe few days we have been under great apprehenſions of a war breaking out between France and Auſtria. Immediately after the conferences at Seluz had ceaſed, all the armies of the republic received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, and preparations were made for forming magazines. Perhaps, however, it was only intended to aſſume a formidable poſture, to accelerate the concluſion of peace. The army in Switzerland, and the corps poſted on the Upper Rhine, have received very conſiderable reinforcements from the interior of the republic, and it is ſaid that ſome half brigades will paſs the Rhine at Kehl, and take an advantageous poſition on the right bank, in order to be prepared in caſe of a new rupture.

STOCKHOLM, *July* 1.

A very ſerious miſunderſtanding exiſts between our court and the French Directory, the king of Sweden having charged his miniſter, baron Stael, to proteſt againſt the Directory's choice of Lamarque, as envoy to this court. The Directory, it is ſaid, have, notwithſtanding, ordered that miniſter to haſten to Stockholm, in the character of ambaſſador.

RASTADT, *June* 20.

The report that Pruſſia had delivered in a note reſpecting the neutrality of the German empire, in caſe of a rupture between Auſtria and France, is totally unfounded, as is alſo another report, that the elector of Bavaria, had agreed to allow the emperor to raiſe 18,000 recruits in his electorate. The hopes of perſonal conferences between the congreſs and the French miniſters have entirely vaniſhed, a great many difficulties have ariſen upon that head.

Outwardly great pains are taken to make it believed that the French and Auſtrian governments are in good underſtanding with each other; but there are many things which indicate the contrary to be the fact.

July 12.

We are aſſured that the Pruſſian legation has declared, that, in caſe a repture ſhould take place between Auſtria and France, the king of Pruſſia would require the French goverment to acknowledge the neutrality of the empire, and ſtipulate that the belligerent armies ſhould not enter its territory—and that his Pruſſian majeſty would conſider a refuſal to accede to this propoſition, as a declaration of war.

July 26.

There has as yet been no further ſitting held by the deputation relative to the French note; the cauſe of which is, that it is intended to tranſmit to the French miniſters, together with the anſwer, a project of peace, which may accelerate and fix the negotiation. It will within a few days be laid before the deputation, in order that each member may make his remarks on it. This project will conſiſt of about 40 articles.

A reading ſociety has been eſtabliſhed here, of which a conſiderable number of the deputies are members; this ſeems to indicate that they do not expect that the buſineſs of the congreſs will be ſoon ended.

On the 23d, count Lehrbach had a conference as miniſter of the king of Hungary with the three French plenipotentiaries, relative to their new demand of the Frickthal. He made very ſtrong remonſtrances againſt the interference of the empire in a foreign object, and was anſwered by the French miniſters with great politeneſs. It is expected that, in conſequence of this application, the deputation will not accede to the demand of the French.

Since the breaking up of the conferences at Selz, it is remarked that there are no further communications by couriers between the court of Vienna and the French government. Our fears of a new war between Auſtria and France, are likewiſe greatly increaſed.

FRANCFORT, *July* 28.

The adjutants of general Joubert, who is ſoon expected at Mentz, have arrived, and have ſelected poſitions for camps in the Wetterau; 16,000 men are on their march to reinforce the French army on the right bank of the Rhine. It is reported that the fortreſs of Wurtzburg, in caſe of a rupture, will be occupied by 6000 Auſtrians. Notwithſtanding all theſe appearances of approaching hoſtilites, it is not expected that Auſtria will engage in a new war alone.

According to ſome ſtatements which have been lately made public, the Auſtrian army conſiſts at preſent of 94 regiments of infantry, amounting to about 230,000 men, and 43 regiments of cavalry, beſides artillery, engineers, &c.

It is reported that the ſeat of the order of Malta will hereafter be at Heitersheim.

PARIS, *July* 19.

It is ſaid that Thomas Paine is to be one of the directors of Ireland; Thomas Muir, of Scotland; and that Koſciuſko is to be director in another republic. This prediction is conſidered by ſome people as very probable.

The Directory have ſent off, within theſe few days, an extraordinary courier to Raſtadt. He is the bearer, without doubt, of ſome important diſpatches in the preſent conjuncture.

In the ſitting of the Council of Five Hundred, of the 28th Meſſidor, Briot propoſed that penal laws ſhould be enacted againſt thoſe who ſhut their ſhops on Sundays, and the feſtivals of the ancient calendar; this propoſal was referred to a commiſſion.

July 20.

According to letters from Elſinore, a ſecond ſquadron, compoſed of 14 ſhips of the line, has arrived before Dragoe.

We read in the Ami des Loix that a new embargo has been laid on all thoſe veſſels which have been falſely called neutral, in our ports.

July 29.

A report has been in circulation for theſe ſome days paſt, that the continental peace had been ſigned at Raſtadt, and the funds roſe in conſequence of it. The news was yeſterday repeated, and ſome perſons even went ſo far as to ſay, that the Directory reſerved the intelligence of this event for the feaſt which was to take place to-day.

The laſt bulletin from Raſtadt renders this news very probable. That peace will, however, be ſigned in a ſhort time, we have little doubt, as a letter from one of our plenipotentiaries at Raſtadt aſſures us of it. —But it is certainly not yet ſigned.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 2.

An union between Great-Britain and Ireland is underſtood to be a meaſure certainly fixed upon in the cabinets of both countries. The experiment will be tried in the month of November, when the parliament of both countries will be convened to take this momentous queſtion into their ſerious conſideration.

The city of Berlin has lately been a ſcene of much confuſion, in conſequence of the people having demoliſhed an amphitheatre on the day of the inauguration of the king, to which thoſe only had acceſs who could pay an extravagant price for their ſeats, to view the proceſſion that took place on that occaſion. The military interfered, but no lives were loſt.

The following oracular account of Buonaparte's expedition is given in one of the Paris papers:— "Buonaparte does not yet advance to obtain his end. He does much by doing nothing. His deſtination is to be fixed by the conduct of foreign powers. It is of the courts of Vienna, Naples, and Portugal, that the queſtion is to be aſked, where he will go? He will go where they determine, but certainly where they do not wiſh. It was formerly ſaid, every road leads to Rome. We may now ſay to thoſe who do not wiſh for peace, every road leads to Tr—, and to Vi—; every road leads to N— and to L—; every road leads to L— and to Ve—." This is perhaps as clear an account as the majority of thoſe which have been given of this expedition.

A letter from Dublin, dated the 28th ultimo, ſays, —"I aſſure you, on pretty good authority, that the reward which awaits the ſervices rendered by Reynolds, is not a ſeat in parliament and 1000l. a year, but the government of the Bahama iſlands, to be ſucceſſor to the amiable and excellent Mr. Forbes."

Auguſt 3.

A letter from Leghorn ſays, the Moors, near 4000 of whom were liberated at Malta by Buonaparte, were ſo grateful to their deliverer, that they offered their ſervices in the fleet, and to follow wherever he might lead them.

An article from Berlin ſays, that at ſeveral places in Poliſh Pruſſia, the modeſty of the country people was ſuch, that when the king and queen made their appearance, the officers of the retinue were compelled to drag them into the royal preſence.

From the Altona Gazette.

It is the general rumour at Vienna, that a provisional coalition has taken place between the two empires and Pruſſia; in caſe Germany does not obtain an ho-

nourable and ſolid peace. No ſecrecy on this meaſure is to be obſerved towards the French.

All the Imperial regiments are not only to be completed, but increaſed in point of numbers. But as there is already a deficiency of population in the hereditary provinces, a convention takes place between the emperor and the elector of Bavaria, whereby 18,000 men from Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate, are to be diſtributed amongſt regiments. The emperor has in Upper Auſtria, &c. about 90,000 men, and in the Tyrol, and former Venetian territories, 170,000 men.

Confiſcation of rebel property.

Nothing can be more juſt than the confiſcation of the property belonging to thoſe rebels who have appeared openly in the field againſt their ſovereign, and whoſe guilt has been clearly proved on a fair trial. But as the retroactive operation of any law has ever been held to militate againſt the fudamental principles of the conſtitution, great caution ſhould be employed in extending puniſhment to thoſe whoſe guilt, however morally evident, hath not been legally ſubſtantiated before any competent tribunal.

Under this head the caſe of lord Edward Fitzgerald, is to be claſſed; for although there is little doubt but that he took a very active part in organizing the rebellion, yet as no proof was adduced, nor any trial had, it is a very delicate queſtion how far an act of parliament can conſtitutionally affect his property by retroactive operation. Should this principle be once admitted, it is impoſſible to ſay where it may ſtop. All who belonged to the body of United Iriſhmen, from the inſtitution of that ſociety, may be implicated, however much they may condemn their ſubſequent violent proceedings. This ſurely would be a groſs departure from thoſe mild and equitable principles which ſo peculiarly diſtinguiſh the law of England, and which we hope never to ſee violated.

Auguſt 10.

We yeſterday received the Paris papers up to the 5th inclusive. Still there are no authentic accounts of the fate of Buonaparte's expedition. There is a report indeed that he had landed ſafely at Alexandria.—The French journaliſts, however, ſeem to have little information upon the ſubject. Their rumours are contradictory. The accounts which have come to this country from Leghorn and Naples have reached France, and they are jumbled with a variety of vague reports, from which it is impoſſible to extract any thing like ſatisfactory information.

It appears by letters from Alexandria indeed, that preparations had been made there for the reception of a great number of men; and from Alexandria this force is to proceed to the Red Sea, where French engineers have been conſtructing rafts for the voyage. All this, however, is but the revival of the news two months old from this place, or the confirmation of the conjecture reſpecting the deſtination of the Toulon expedition. At Paris it ſeems very generally believed, however, that Egypt, and ultimately the Eaſt-Indies, is the object of this armament. From the Paris papers there appears no grounds on which to form any opinion of the relative ſituation of admiral Nelſon and Buonaparte.

As had been foreſeen by every one, the French are determined to leave ſcarcely the ſhadow of ſovereignty to the king of Sardinia. General Brune, in a letter to the Sardinian ambaſſador at Milan, charges that government with every kind of breach of treaty. To read this letter is ſufficient to ſhew who are the real aggreſſors. It is not very likely that with his capital in the hands of a French army, and ſurrounded on all ſides by their troops and dependencies, the Sardinian government would be guilty of an open and flagrant breach of treaty. Degraded, inſulted, held up to the contempt of his own ſubjects by the power that effects to ſupport his weakneſs, the king of Sardinia has no alternative but to abandon with ſpirit, a nominal ſovereignty which he can no longer maintain with honour.

At Naples Garet is preparing the ſame fate for the king of Naples.

From the congreſs at Raſtadt, there is no particular news; but it is ſtated in ſome of the papers, that affairs there begin to wear a tranquil aſpect; and that the negotiations are on the eve of terminating in peace. On the other hand the preparations for war continue with much activity; and the Pruſſian miniſter at Vienna has of late had frequent conferences with the Imperial miniſter for foreign affairs. Theſe circumſtances bode not favourably to peace; unleſs we can bring ourſelves to ſubſcribe to the opinion expreſſed in a letter from Ratiſbon, that the interference of Pruſſia is merely mediatory between France and Auſtria.

Auguſt 14.

The letters from Raſtadt in the French journals are dated two days later than thoſe brought by the Hamburg mail. It is thought that the deputation of the Empire will take a fortnight to deliberate on the laſt note of the French plenipotentiaries, which was conſidered to be their ultimatum. Theſe deliberations are expected to terminate in a peace between the Empire and France.

The Auſtrian general Clairfait died lately at Vienna, of a pulmonary complaint.

Auguſt 15.

We yeſterday ſtopped the preſs, to inſert a rumour of the defeat of the French fleet under Buonaparte, by admiral Nelſon, ſaid to have been received by Mr. Gerry, the American envoy. The want of all foundation for the report, juſtifies the doubts we expreſſed, and the manner in which we mentioned it.

HALIFAX, *September* 15.

An ingenious mechanic has nearly finiſhed a military caravan, capable of accommodating with eaſe 40 men, with room alſo for proviſions. Several parts of the machine are convertible to different purpoſes, and in caſe of ſtopping, portable ſtabling can be annexed, and removed with diſpatch. The whole, when complete, will not be larger than a common waggon. The artiſt has chiefly conſtructed it for his own amuſement, and to ſhew his mechanical ſkill.

BOSTON, *September* 29.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yeſterday arrived here, the ſhip Eliza, captain Odell, in 39 days from England.

By her we have received London papers to Auguſt 14th inclusive.

We are happy in announcing, that on the 10th of Auguſt Mr. Gerry arrived at Portſmouth, in England, from France.

The rebellion in Ireland was terminating rapidy—Lord Cornwallis having adopted the moſt humane and conciliatory meaſures towards the inſurgents.

Mr. Gerry arrived in England, in the Sophia armed ſhip, and may be expected in the United States hourly.

The ſpirited conduct of the United States towards France has been eulogized in every part of Europe; and, if we judge from Talleyrand's laſt note to Mr. Gerry, has worked a due degree of contrition in the French government, at their nefarious meaſures. An open rupture is now expected.

October 2.

Arrival of Mr. Gerry.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived in this harbour, the United States armed brig Sophia, Henry Geddis, commander, from Havre de Grace, laſt from Portſmouth, Eng. in which came paſſenger hon. ELBRIDGE GERRY, Eſq; one of the late envoys extraordinary to the French republic. On paſſing the Caſtle a Federal ſalute was fired, which was returned by that fortreſs—and when ſhe anchored off the long wharf, the citizens welcomed her with three huzzas, which were anſwered on board the brig.—Mr. Humphreys had been ſet on ſhore in the lower harbour to proceed to Quincy, and acquaint the preſident of the arrival of Mr. Gerry. Mr. Pinckney, we underſtand, was to ſail from Bourdeaux about the time Mr. G. ſailed from Havre. By this arrival we are favoured with London papers to Auguſt 16.

Mr. Gerry landed about 4 o'clock, and proceeded to his ſeat at Cambridge, accompanied by Samuel Cooper Eſq;

We underſtand, that after Mr. Gerry's arrival at Harve, for the purpoſe of embarking for the U. States, he received letters from Talleyrand, urging his return to Paris.

The ſpirit of our government has certainly been unexpected by the French, and appears to have operated on their policy.

Mr. Gerry did not go up to London.

Three frigates, the Concorde, the Medea and the Francois, with 1500 troops, have ſailed from Bourdeaux, ſome ſay for Ireland, others for Weſt-Indies.

The yeomanry, (militia of Ireland) are diſbanding. A proof the rebellion is at an end.

A Spaniſh frigate of 44 guns has been taken by the Engliſh.

There is nothing new reſpecting Buonaparte.

NEW-YORK, *October* 2.

The emperor of Ruſſia, it appears by the lateſt London papers, has intimated by a proclamation, "that in conſequence of the French having ſeized even in neutral harbours all ſhips laden with Ruſſian goods, he has given orders that all French goods in Ruſſian ports ſhould be put under ſequeſtration, without regard to whatever power the ſhips in which they may be found belong, or whoever may be the owners."

The noted Tom Paine has again taken up the pen, upon what ſubject, it is unneceſſary to mention. Speaking of the political characters of the preſent day, he aſſimilates the *five directors* of France to the *five ſenſes*. Tom muſt ſurely have loſt ſome of his own *ſenſes*, or he never would have made ſuch a *ſenſeleſs* compariſon. [Lond. Paper.]

October 3.

The French directory have iſſued a decree, dated July 30, in which they endeavour to lay the blame of the late arbitrary captures of American and other veſſels in the Weſt-Indies on ſtrangers and pirates.—they affect to talk of their reſpect for the law of nations, and for the perſons and property of allied and neutral powers. The decree ordains, that more caution ſhall be uſed in the iſſuing of letters of marque. This decree, it is obſervable, is ſigned by Merlin, who ſtands accuſed of ſharing in the plunder made by the French privateers. [*Lon. Pap.*]

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 4.

YELLOW FEVER.

Though little diminution has taken place in the number of our deaths, yet the accounts of the laſt week mark a great decreaſe of new caſes. From this pleaſing circumſtance, as well as from the large portion of the diſeaſed that has died, the moſt rational hopes are indulged that the *diſeaſe is rapidy diſappearing*.

But while Philadelphia has reaſon to rejoice other towns have before them the proſpect of increaſing diſtreſs. In Boſton the diſeaſe has greatly increaſed, one hundred new caſes having occurred in a few days. Wilmington is even more ſeverely ſcourged than Philadelphia, eight perſons dying in a day. The mortality at New-York and New-London is ſtationary; in Providence it has abated.

Among the liberal donations received at the hoſpital we notice with pleaſure the receipt of 2000 dollars, from the citizens of Baltimore, in part of the ſum ſubſcribed.

BALTIMORE, *October* 5.

Extract of a letter of a late date, from a gentleman of reſpectability and information in Amſterdam, to his friend in Baltimore.

"I wrote you before, that the Directory had declared they meant to preſerve peace with the United States, and as lately declared they intend to continue the plunder of our veſſels—to keep up the farce, they have lately named a conſul-general and one other conſul to the United States, who in my opinion go out to complete the wicked purpoſe of *ſeduction and intrigue*. In this moment, Americans muſt be peculiarly guarded againſt *emiſſaries*; hurt by the turn which their late intrigues have produced in the United States, they are about to adopt a new ſyſtem, from which they hope more ſucceſs—theſe agents will carry *ſpecious* propoſitions, which the Directory knows cannot be received by the government of the United States; and theſe agents will be directed to publiſh them to the people, in order that it may be ſeen that the executive is not diſpoſed to make friendſhip, and from this they look for a diviſion between government and people—but our days of dotage are paſſed. Americans I am ſure will never ſuffer themſelves to be duped by foreign machinations, while their own government merits ſo well their affections."

Annapolis, October 11.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the houſe of delegates in the enſuing general aſſembly, to wit:

For Saint-Mary's county, John Leigh, Luke White Barber, Robert Greenwell and Raphael Neale, Eſquires.

For Anne-Arundel county, William Brogden, John Worthington, Richard Hall Harwood and Edward Hall, Eſquires.

For Calvert county, Richard Mackall, Michael Taney, Thomas Bourne and William D. Bromle, Eſquires.

For Frederick county, Henry Ridgely Warfield, John Gwinn, John Thomas and Upton Bruce, Eſquires.

For Baltimore county, Elijah Merryman, Elias Brown, Charles Ridgely, of Wm. and James Carroll, Eſquires.

For Dorcheſter county, Richard Pattiſon, Matthew Keane, Iſaac Steele and Solomon Frazier, Eſquires.

For Prince George's county, Thomas G. Addiſon, James A. Magruder, George Calvert and Allen B. Duckett, Eſquires.

For the city of Annapolis, Allen Quynn and Philip B. Key, Eſquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, James Brown, Joſeph Hopper Nicholſon, Charles Frazier and Thomas Wright, Eſquires.

For Charles county, Henry H. Chapman, John Parnham, Thomas Buchanan and William H. M'Pherſon, Eſquires.

For Waſhington county, Martin Kerſhner, John Cellar, Ambroſe Geohogan and John Buchanan, Eſquires.

For Montgomery county, John L. Summers, Robert P. Magruder, Elemeleck Swearingen and George Riley, Eſquires.

For Allegany county, James Creſap, of Michael, James Creſap, of Daniel, Aza Beall and John Simkins, Eſquires.

For the city of Baltimore, Archibald Buchanan and William Wilſon, Eſquires.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

A FAMILY of SLAVES, conſiſting of a man, his wife, and their eight children, four boys and four girls, the eldeſt ſeventeen years of age, the youngeſt twelve months; the man is honeſt and ſober, a good gardener, a truſty market man, and handy at all work; the woman is an excellent plain cook, honeſt and ſober; the expence of ſo large a family in town, and the reluctance of the parents to have their children ſold, or even ſeparated from them, is the only reaſon of their being offered for ſale. To a good maſter in the country who would keep the family together, and manumit the female children at twenty-eight years of age, they will be diſpoſed of on eaſy terms.

PHILIP B. KEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on September the 19th, a negro man by the name of ABRAHAM, who ſays that he belongs to Dr. JAMES BLAKE, of George-town, he is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and well made; his cloathing is a nankeen upper jacket, ſwandown under jacket, white linen ſhirt, oſnabrig trouters, blue ribbed cotton ſtockings, and coarſe ſhoes, and ſundry other cloaths. His maſter is deſired to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be ſold for his priſon fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 3, 1798.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that from a variety of misfortunes I ſhall be obliged to apply to the legiſlature of this ſtate, at their next general aſſembly, to be held at the city of Annapolis, to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay. THOMAS EARLE.

Baltimore, 12th Sept. 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 15th day of October next, on the premiſes, if fair, if not the firſt fair day enſuing,

THAT valuable and well known plantation whereon JOSEPH GALLOWAY lately reſided, ſituate on Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about 980 acres of very valuable land, the ſituation high and healthy, commanding an extenſive and beautiful view of Cheſapeake Bay, Weſt River, and Herring Bay, in a fine ſporting country, and convenient to fine oyſters, fiſh, and wild fowl, in their proper ſeaſons; great part of the land is of the firſt quality, and lays level, with abundance of meadow ground, and a ſufficiency of woodland, with care and attention, to ſupply the uſes of a farm or farms. The title ſecure, and conveyance will be executed to the purchaſers on payment of the purchaſe money. The land will be divided into one, two, and three lots, and will be ſold, the whole together, or in lots, as may ſuit the convenience of the purchaſers, and on a credit of one, two, and three years.

JOHN GALLOWAY, } Truſtees of
DAVID LYNN, } Joſeph Galloway.

September 3, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber has lately received between thirty and forty fat BULLOCKS, from Allegany county, which he offers for caſh, they will perhaps average 600 wt. if they are not ſold at private ſale before the 15th inſtant, they will then be offered at Mr. JOSEPH GALLOWAY's plantation, by

DANIEL ATWELL.

Weſt-river, October 8, 1798.

Charles Faris,
Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a few elegant chamber CLOCKS and Silver WATCHES of the firſt quality, Gold, Gilt and Steel Watch chains, Gold, Gilt and Scotch pebble ſeals, Holſter and Pocket Piſtols, with an aſſortment of Jewelry.

N. B. The higheſt price given for Old Silver.

WHEREAS William Morgan, late of Harford county, deceaſed, did, by his laſt will and teſtament, order and direct ſundry parcels of his real eſtate to be ſold by his executors, by the ſaid will appointed, to wit: by Robert Morgan and Edward Prigg, who have refuſed to execute the truſt repoſed in them; this is therefore to give notice to all concerned, that we, the ſubſcribers, the adminiſtrators of the ſaid William Morgan, deceaſed, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for a law authoriſing us to ſell and convey the ſaid lands ſo deviſed, to be ſold by the laſt will of the ſaid William Morgan, deceaſed.

CASANDRA MORGAN, Adminiſtratrix.
THOMAS CHEW, Adminiſtrator.

October 4th, 1798.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Piſcataway, 1ſt October, 1798, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of January next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

MRS. ANN H. ADDISON, Poppler Hill, C. C.
Mr. Matthew Blair, Port-Tobacco,
Mr. Samuel Bond, 2.
Mr. James Brown, Piſcataway,
Overton Carr, Eſq; near Piſcataway,
Mr. James A. Curray, near Bryan-town,
Benjamin Countee, Eſq; C. C.
Doctor John Courts, C. C.
George Chapman, Jun. Eſq; C. C.
Meſſrs. Thomas Ho. and Judſon Clagett, Piſcataway,
Mr. Benjamin Duglaſs, Newport, C. C.
Miſs Diggs, Warburton,
Thomas A. Dyſon, Eſq; Sheriff C. C.
Mr. Allen M'Daniel, C. C.
Mr. Joſeph Fiſher, Chickamuxon, Md.
Mr. James Fiſher, near Piſcataway,
Mr. Rhody Hamilton, C. C.
Mrs. Heſſelius, Piſcataway,
Mrs. Mary Heſſelious, at Oxen Hill,
Mr. David Hau, Matterwoman,
Mr. Leonard Jenkins, Piſcataway,
Mr. Godfrey Murdock, Nangemoy,
Doctor Thomas Marſhall, near Piſcataway,
Mr. Edward Mudd, Benedick,
Mr. Thomas Nelſon, C. C.
Mrs. Eliza Neal, care of Mr. Jos. Neal,
Mr. Edward Newman, C. C.
Mr. William Penn, C. C.
Mr. William Richardſon, C. C.
Mr. Aloys. Simmes, Newport,
Mr. Francis Tiar, Upper Cedar Pint, C. C.
Mrs. Mary Towton, Oxen Hill,
Mr. William Webſter, near Piſcataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court court of chancery of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 3d of November next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, on the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND, called POVERTY DISCOVERED, late the property of JAMES BEACHWOOD, lying on the road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town, twenty miles from the former. The terms of ſale are, the purchaſer or purchaſers of the whole, or any part, ſhall, at his, her, or their election, either pay down the money to the truſtee immediately after the ſale, or bring the ſame into this court, or pay it to the truſtee immediately after the ſale ſhall have been ratified by the chancellor.

HENRY HOWARD, Truſtee.

September 22, 1798.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Frederick-town, in Frederick county, a negro woman ſlave named CANDIS, ſuppoſed to be carried away by a negro man who goes by the name of WILLIAM STEWART, who has a paſs with him certifying that he and his wife, by the name of Elizabeth, are free, but his ſaid wife Elizabeth is left behind in Frederick county; the negro ſlave Candis is a pretty luſty full faced wench, about five feet five inches high; had on and took with her a coarſe muſlin gown of a yelloviſh colour, dyed with arronetta, alſo a green petticoat of Joan's ſpinning, a new coarſe felt hat, jacket and petticoat of Bath coating, and other cloaths unknown to me, and it is ſuppoſed ſhe will paſs with ſaid fellow as his wife, by the name of Elizabeth, as free under the ſaid paſs; the ſaid fellow William is about ſix feet high, a likely well made fellow, talks faſt when ſpoken to; his cloathing was a half worn blue broad cloth coat, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, half worn wool hat, with tinſel band and buckle on ſaid hat, his other cloaths unknown; they ſtole and carried off with them a roan mare, about twelve years old, (ſaid fellow ſays he is a carpenter). Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid wench, ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive if ten miles from home ten dollars, if twenty miles twenty dollars, if thirty miles thirty dollars, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

JAMES CROW CHENEY.

N. B. I will give a generous reward for apprehending and ſecuring ſaid fellow, ſo that he be brought to juſtice. J. C. C.

Frederick county, October 6, 1798.

NOTICE.

The ſubſcriber intends removing to Baltimore this fall, and in conſequence of which OFFERS, at PUBLIC SALE for READY CASH, on the third Monday in November next,

ALL his LOTS, with the improvements thereon, ſituate in Port Tobacco town, Charles county, now under rent for one hundred and ſeventy-ſeven pounds ten ſhillings per year; alſo ſeveral likely country born negroes, which have no claim to freedom; alſo a quantity of ſtock, among which are ſeveral very large ſteers, ſheep, &c. &c. The ſale to commence preciſely at one o'clock, at Mr. JOSEPH M. SIMMS, one of the tenants. It is requeſted that the creditors of the ſubſcriber will attend the ſale; alſo thoſe who are indebted are hereby requeſted to come forward immediately and ſettle their reſpective accounts, or they will be dealt with according to law, as no further indulgence can or will be given.

CHARLES MANKIN.

September 27, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber wants a perſon, who can be well recommended for his induſtry and good conduct, to take the management of a farm and a number of hands, on the ſouth ſide of Severn river. For ſuch an one liberal wages will be given. A ſingle man will be preferred. FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, Sept. 26, 1798.

To be Sold to the higheſt bidder,

On Saturday the 27th day of October,

At Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on the road from the Federal City to Upper-Marlborough, about ſix miles from the former, and ten from the latter, containing about ſeven hundred acres, a greater part of which in woods, and about ſeventy acres of good meadow land; the cleared land is in good repair, and is divided into three tenements, with convenient houſes for the ſame; as it is preſumed thoſe who with to purchaſe will view the ſaid lands before the day of ſale, the ſubſcriber deems a farther deſcription unneceſſary. The terms are, three hundred pounds in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments. JOHN B. MAGRUDER.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th inſt. a young black fellow by the name of CHARLES, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, his cloathing is uncertain, as he took with him more than one ſuit, but except his coat and ſhirts, his other cloaths conſiſted chiefly of nankeen; he had a ſiſter ſold by Mr. LEONARD GARY, in George-town, ſome time laſt winter, (who alſo ran away from me) by the name of MOLL, who, ſome time before ſhe was apprehended, had hired herſelf to a Mr. JOHN LONG, of George-town. The above deſcribed fellow may attempt to get there, or harbour with his father, who is called NED, and is the property and lives at the plantation of Mr. DAVID STEUART, near Mr. JOHN THOMAS's, on the Manor. Whoever apprehends ſaid negro, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward. THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forewarned harbouring or concealing ſaid negro at their peril. T. P.

June 25, 1798.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES OWENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims to make them known as ſpeedily as poſſible, to

NICHOLAS OWENS, } Adminiſtrators.
JAMES OWENS, }

September 23, 1798.

FOR SALE,

On Tueſday the 30th of October, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

THAT valuable FARM, formerly occupied by WILLIAM SELLMAN, deceaſed, containing about 470 acres of land, ſituate in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge, about one mile from Meſſrs. Owings and Paul's mill, and four from Mr. Richard Owings upper mill; the ſoil is well adapted to the production of tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other ſmall grain; there are now thirty buſhels ſeeded on ſaid place; the land is remarkably well watered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, and abounds with heavy timber of every kind; the improvements conſiſt of a comfortable dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat houſe, corn houſe, ſtables, barn, &c. there are alſo two excellent apple orchards, and a variety of other choice fruit trees. The terms are, one half of the purchaſe money payable on the firſt day of January, 1799, and the remaining half on the firſt day of January, 1800. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the lands, by applying to REZIN SHIPLEY, on the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, who alſo offers for caſh, on the above day, the ſtock of cattle and ſheep, ſome houſehold furniture, and plantation utenſils. The ſale to begin at eleven o'clock.

THOMAS SELLMAN.

September 28, 1798.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the general court, will be EXPOSED to SALE, in the city of Annapolis, on Tueſday the 23d day of October, inſtant,

A LARGE commodious brick dwelling houſe and ſtables; ſaid property is taken as the property of JOHN WILMOT, and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due MARY BOYLE.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 3, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for the benefit of an act of inſolvency, to releaſe me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ENOS DUVALL FERGUSON.

Prince-George's county, October 1, 1798.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, about the 10th of May laſt, a treſpaſſing ſtray, a ſmall yellow bay MARE, about five years old, thirteen hands high, has a ſtar in her forehead, is a natural trotter, and has a long Yorkſhire bob. The owner is deſired to prove property, and pay charges.

JOHN RIDGELY, Living near major Snowden's forge, Anne-Arundel county.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, twelve miles from Baltimore city, and four and a half from Elk-Ridge Landing, in a very healthy ſituation, pleaſantly ſituated on the Federal and Annapolis roads to George-town and Frederick, there are 300 acres, more or leſs, a very good apple orchard, of the beſt of fruit, that makes about 2000 gallons of cider yearly, as alſo moſt other kinds of fruit, abundance of fine peaches, pears, damſens, plumbs, quinces, a variety of cherries, &c. a timothy meadow, well ſet in graſs, produces from 20 to 25 tuns of hay a year. A ſmall dwelling-houſe, ſtable for twelve horſes, cider houſe, corn loft, and a ſmall houſe for negroes; it is laid out in five fields, and 30 buſhels of wheat and rye ſown, in good repair, and under good fences, a ſpring of excellent water in each field; there are one hundred and forty acres of woodland, of various kinds of timber, very thriving timber. An indiſputable title will be given. There are on the place four negro men and one woman, all young, four horſes, and a good ſtock of cattle. If the purchaſer chuſes may have them with the place on hire or ſale, with all the plantation utenſils; upon paying of one third of the purchaſe money a credit will be given from one to ten years for the balance, on given bond with ſecurity, and paying the intereſt yearly punctually. Any perſon wanting further information pleaſe to apply to RICHARD RIDGELY, Eſq; of the city of Annapolis.

PATRICK MACGILL.

Auguſt 12, 1798.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Wedneſday the 11th of October next,

SEVERAL tracts of LAND, all adjoining, ſituate in William and Mary pariſh, in Charles county, containing in the whole about eleven hundred acres; the lands are level, the greateſt part fertile, and well adapted to the culture of Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco; about two hundred acres are in wood. An inconſiderable part of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and for the balance a long credit will be given. The terms of ſale will be more particularly made known on the day of ſale. If any perſons ſhould be deſirous of contracting for the ſaid land, at private ſale, they may be informed of the terms by applying to JOHN CAMPBELL, Eſq; who is authoriſed by me to diſpoſe of the lands.

GEORGE DENT, of WILLIAM.

September 11, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to diſcharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

FREDERICK KOONES.

September 4, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape out of Anne-Arundel county gaol, last evening, a negro man by the name of BEN, but commonly calls himself BEN ROGERS, the property of JOHN H. STONE, Esq; he is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and chunky built; his cloathing is a dark short coat, white kersey jacket and breeches, white yarn stockings, and coarse shoes, he has a scar over one of his eyes, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Whoever delivers the said negro at the gaol aforesaid shall be entitled to the above reward instead of ten dollars advertised by John Welch, Esq; paid by

THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler.

September 6, 1798.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly to pass an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay. JOSHUA GROVES.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

BEN. MARSHALL, jun.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the inhabitants of that part of Anne-Arundel county called The North Side of Severn, intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to ascertain what are the public roads of said district, and to lay them out for the benefit of the public in general.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS MARSHALL.

Charles county, September 15, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

CLEON CLEMENTS.

September 11, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly for an act, authorising the levy court for Saint-Mary's county to assess annually a sum of money for the maintenance and support of my son, James Flower, who is entirely deprived of his intellects.

JOSEPH FLOWER.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

B. CAWOOD.

September 4, 1798.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

HENRY CRIST.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am at present unable wholly to pay; the mode of relief is repugnant to my wishes, but necessity compels me to it.

WILLIAM C. BITHRAY.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends preferring a petition to the general assembly of the State of Maryland, at the next session, for an act of insolvency.

J. A. CORRY.

Charles county, September 10, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN RIGBY.

Montgomery county, August 28, 1798.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the 19th of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable tract of land called SMITH's DELIGHT, containing 150 acres, the property of SAMUEL MAYNARD, sen. lying in Anne-Arundel county, within about two miles of the Chesapeake Bay, well watered, about twenty acres of it valuable meadow ground; the greatest part of the residue cleared and fit for cultivation. The terms on which the above property is sold are, that the purchaser shall give approved bond, with security, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MAYNARD, jun. D. T.

September 25, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency in my favour.

THOMAS HARWOOD, Jun.

The subscribers being appointed trustees, by the honourable the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying so much of the real estate of the late deceased major-general SMALLWOOD as shall be necessary to discharge his debts, will SELL, on the premises, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the eighteenth of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

THE land belonging to the estate of the said deceased, which lies in Frederick county, being part of MONOCACY MANOR; this land consists of between four and five hundred acres, is situate within eight miles of Frederick-town, and is equal in fertility of soil to any in Maryland; the buildings thereon are such as are necessary to the purposes of farmers in that part of the country, and the other advantages attending it fully equal to those of any land in the county.

The trustees will also sell, on the premises, on Thursday the 25th of the same month, that very excellent and beautifully situated farm in Charles county, lying immediately on the Patowmack river, and bounded on one side by the Chickamuxon creek; this land consists of five hundred and seventy-nine acres, lies about sixteen miles from Alexandria, and six from Dumfries, is very rich, abounds in timber and wood, and has the advantages of good water, and a very agreeable neighbourhood; the improvements thereon are such as are suitable to the purposes of a tenant. Each of the above parcels of land will be sold entire, or divided into lots, as may appear to the trustees best to answer the design of the sale, and the purchaser will be required to give bond, with security, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the time of sale.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
HENRY H. CHAPMAN.

P. S. All persons having claims against the said estate, who have not already made them known, are desired to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 25th of January next.

J. C.
H. H. C.

Charles county, September 10, 1798.

I WILL SELL, on reasonable terms, my farm near the city, called SANDGATE, with a part of TOD's RANGE, so as to run with the road, containing together 286 acres, the plot of which may be seen.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

THE ANNAPOLIS RACES, for the JOCKEY CLUB, will commence on Tuesday the 30th of October next.

NOTICE.

IT being apprehended, that WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun. dec. late of George-town, in the county of Montgomery and state of Maryland, has not left personal property sufficient to satisfy the debts due by him, Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the said William Deakins, jun.—that they do appear on the second monday in March next, being the 11th day of that month, at the UNION TAVERN in George-town aforesaid, with their claims against the deceased, properly authenticated, as the subscriber will at that time and place, or as soon thereafter as can be, proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased which have then come to his hands, among the creditors of the deceased, in the manner the law directs.

FRANCIS DEAKINS, Ex'r. of
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun. late of George-town in the county of Montgomery, and state of Maryland, having devised, a considerable part of his real estate in the State of Maryland to the subscriber, and it being apprehended that the same may not be sufficient to satisfy the debts due by the said William Deakins, his creditors are hereby requested and notified to appear on the second Monday in March next, being the 11th day of that month, at the Union tavern in George-town aforesaid, with their claims properly authenticated, that the subscriber may thereby be enabled to act in the distribution of the said real estate as the law directs.

FRANCIS DEAKINS, Devisee of
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

George-town, August 31, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method to request those who are indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to settle them with him on or before the first day of November next, as longer indulgence will not be given; those who neglect to comply with this request may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons, as no stock of patience is sufficient to the tardiness of the present day.

JAMES WEST.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

THE subscriber, a languishing prisoner, hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

GEORGE C. SMOOT.

Charles county, September 3, 1798.

THIS is to give notice, I intend to petition the next general assembly of this state for the benefit of an act to relieve me of debts I am at present unable to pay.

JOHN R. BRYCE.

RAN away, on Tuesday the fourth instant, from the estate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a stout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of speaking; took with him sundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark striped elastic cloth, a white muslinet waistcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new small round hat, bound, and a pair of black shoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him in the gaol of Baltimore, so that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the two following negro men, one committed on August 7th, by the name of DAVY, who says that he is the property of Mr. BENJAMIN DARNALL, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about 56 or 57 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made; his cloathing is 1 old white shirt, 1 osnabrig ditto, 2 pair of osnabrig trousers. The other committed on August 9th, by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, and says he is a free man, was born in Antigua, and arrived in Baltimore in July last, in the schooner Jane, capt. John Robertson, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his cloathing is 1 sailor's jacket of blue cloth, trousers of the same, 1 white shirt, and 1 pair of ticklenburg trousers, and seems to talk in the French dialect, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Their owners are desired to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

August 22, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

Four Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday morning the 23d of July, a SILVER WATCH, No. 12296, made by HERVAF, London, she has a steel chain, with a seal, the stone of which is white, and a key, part of which is broke off, the hour and minute hands are of gold, the point of the minute hand is broke. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS FOLKS.

Annapolis, August 1, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOSIAS FERGUSON.

Prince-George's county, September 21, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws passed at November session, 1785; also one copy of the proceedings of the house of delegates of February session, and two of June session, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West river, or

HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798. tf

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magothy river, are now ready to purchase wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to sellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a constant supply of fresh superfine flour, corn meal, and bran for sale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate those who may come from a distance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat assortment of wet and dry goods, which they will sell low for cash or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.